

This note is to put on record the collection of a single specimen of the order from Spiral Cave on North West Cape. The specimen was collected by P. Cawthorn in 1962 who, at the same time, collected a troglobitic clubionid spider. Subterranean fauna of caves and wells of this region have already been documented by Holthuis (1960), Mees (1962), and Cawthorn (1963).

The occurrence of a schizomid in this region is of special zoogeographic significance. Presumably it entered Australia from the north some time in the early Tertiary when it would have been much more widespread during a wetter more favourable climate. The group is apparently still common in rainforest litter in the Northern Territory. The W.A. occurrence represents a relic population. However the group could be expected to persist in favourable habitats in the Kimberleys and it is suggested that entomologists favoured with the opportunity to visit this region, might profitably search for specimens when collecting in moist litter and humus. In the meantime, Dr. I. D. Naumann and Dr. J. A. L. Watson (C.S.I.R.O. Division of Entomology) plan to describe the available specimens.

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—BARBARA YORK MAIN,

Department of Zoology, University of Western Australia, Nedlands, 6009.

The Red-necked Phalarope—new migrant for the south-west of Western Australia.—The Red-necked Phalarope (*Phalaropus lobatus*) is a pelagic species breeding chiefly in sub-arctic regions and wintering in tropical seas off the coast of Peru, the south-west Pacific and the seas off Arabia, Wynne Edwards (1966), White (1975) and Schodde *et al.* (1975) suggest that some birds may winter in the seas to the north-west of Australia.

The species was not recorded in Australia until 1962 and since then only a small number of sightings have been made in Victoria and South Australia (see Cox, 1973; McNamara, 1976, for references). There have been no published sightings from Western Australia.

Our sighting was of two birds in winter plumage on the north-west corner of Government House Lake on Rottne Island. The birds were first sighted on 4 February, 1980 when they were feeding with about 200 Banded Stilts (*Cladorhynchus leucocephalus*). They were present each day in the same area until 8 February 1980, when they were not observed and searches of the adjacent lakes were unsuccessful. Sightings were from early morning to late afternoon; on all occasions they were feeding on the water with their characteristic circling movements.

Our identification was confirmed by Dr. John Raines, a member of the Rarities Committee of British birds, who also took a number of photographs.

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A Note on the Diet of the Cape Barren Goose.—Although nowhere abundant the Cape Barren Goose (*Cereopsis novaehollandiae*) has a wide natural distribution including islands off the southern coast of Australia from the Furneaux Group in Bass Strait to the Recherche Archipelago, Western Australia.

Dr. H. J. Frith in *Waterfowl in Australia* records that the Cape Barren Goose feeds by grazing on vegetable matter predominantly grasses (*Poa poaformis*, *Lolium perenne*, *Avena* sp., *Stipa* sp., *Danthonia* sp. and *Hordeum* sp.) and some dicotyledonous leaves and seeds of clovers, medics, herbs and succulents. Frith states that the only information on the food actually eaten comes from 44 stomachs, collected during a short shooting season on islands of the Furneaux Group in April 1965. Grasses made up 65 per cent of the total bulk food and 20 per cent of the stomachs sampled contained some sedge (*Juncus* sp.).

During a survey of offshore islands in the Recherche Archipelago in January 1975 several small groups of Cape Barren Geese were seen on Cull and Figure of Eight Islands near Esperance. The birds were very wary and it was not possible to observe them feeding and thereby identify food plants. It was possible however to collect small samples of geese faeces from a bare rock surface on Figure of Eight Island, a small low island of approximately 283 hectares well vegetated with low shrubs.

As these faeces appeared to contain viable plant seeds they were brought to Canberra and several seedlings, all similar in appearance, were raised. Recognising that the plants could be frost tender one was taken to Sydney and planted in a coastal garden. This proved to be a wise precaution as although the plants in Canberra survived the first winter they were killed in 1977. The plant in Sydney flowered in October 1978 and was identified as *Myoporum insulare* (syn. *M. adscendens*).

The writer had collected this species on Figure of Eight Island occurring just above high water level on a sheltered beach in a small cove. It was fruiting heavily at the time, bearing small green fleshy fruit which were apparently palatable to the geese. *M. insulare* is common in coastal areas in Western Australia, South Australia, Victoria, Tasmania and New South Wales.

Myoporum is regarded horticulturally as difficult to raise from seed. Whilst the small number of seeds contained in the goose faeces did not allow any firm conclusions to be drawn the fact that they germinated at all is interesting and suggests that studies on the effect of the digestive system of the Cape Barren Goose on seed viability might be worthwhile.

Finally the experimental observation reported here is of botanical and zoological interest as it suggests that Cape Barren Geese could be effective seed dispersal agents for at least one species of *Myoporum* and also identifies one component of the natural diet of *Cereopsis novaehollandiae*.

—R. W. BODEN, National Botanic Gardens, Canberra, A.C.T.

Jewel beetles as pollinators of *Melaleuca pauperiflora* F. Muell between Eucla (W.A.) and Koonalda (S.A.).—On March 5, 1979, I examined large numbers of the jewel beetle, *Stigmodera (Themognatha) lieros* Gehin (Buprestidae) feeding on nectar and pollen from flowering bushes (1.5-2.5 m high) of a short-leaved (almost terete) species of *Melaleuca*